

2008 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER REPORT

TOWN OF NORTH BEACH

CALVERT COUNTY - MARYLAND

The Town of North Beach is pleased to present to its water system customers this Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

Water is supplied to the Town system from two deep wells that have been drilled into the Aquia aquifer which is a 100 foot thick layer of sand that is located about 500' below ground level. The Aquia is a safe and reliable source of our public drinking water for now and the future. Our water is pumped to the surface by 300 gallon per minute submersible well pumps where it is treated with chlorine as required by the State and a polyphosphate chemical for the control of iron. Water is stored in a 250,000 gallon elevated storage tank located at the end of Dayton Ave. on the north end of Town and is distributed to users by a network of 12", 10", 8", 6" and 4" lines.

The Town is pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets Federal and State requirements. This report provides information on the quality of the Town's water and what it means to the users. The Town is required by federal regulations to provide users of its water system an annual report.

WATER QUALITY MONITORING: The Town routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The following table shows the results of our testing. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Maximum Contaminant Level - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

Action Level - The "Action Level" (A.L.) is the level of concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level. Secondary standards (SMCL) are non-enforceable guidelines regulating contaminants that may cause cosmetic or aesthetic effects, such as taste, odor or color.

Drinking Water Equivalent Level. DWEL is lifetime exposure concentration protective of adverse, non-cancer health effects that assumes all the exposure to a contaminant is from a drinking water source.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The Town of North Beach is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your drinking water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

TEST RESULTS

WELL No. 1 Dayton Ave.

| Substance | Date Tested | Unit | MCL | MCLG | Level Detected | Possible Sources | Violation |
|----------------------------|-------------|-------|----------|------|----------------|---|-----------|
| Fluoride | 1/17/06 | ppm | SMCL 2.0 | - | 0.17 | Erosion of natural deposits. | NO |
| Iron | 10/27/03 | ppm | SMCL 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | N/A | NO |
| Sodium | 1/17/06 | ppm | - | - | 2.3 | N/A | N/A |
| Barium | 1/17/06 | ppm | 2.0 | 2.0 | .05 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits | NO |
| Bromodichloromethane | 10/27/03 | ppb | 80.0 | - | 0.6 | N/A | NO |
| Chloroform | 10/27/03 | ppb | 80.0 | - | 1.8 | N/A | NO |
| Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate | 10/27/03 | ppb | 6.0 | 0 | 1.0 | Discharge from rubber & chemical factories | NO |
| Nitrite | 10/27/03 | ppm | 1.0 | 1.0 | .003 | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits | NO |
| Gross Beta | 10/31/02 | pCi/L | 50.0 | 0 | 6.0 | Decay of natural and man made products | No |
| Nitrate | 1/28/08 | ppm | 10 | 10 | 1 | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage erosion of natural deposits | No |

WELL No. 2 Eighth St.

| Substance | Date Tested | Unit | MCL | MCLG | Level Detected | Possible Sources | Violation |
|----------------------------|-------------|-------|----------|------|----------------|--|-----------|
| Fluoride | 1/17/06 | ppm | SMCL 2.0 | - | 0.24 | Erosion of natural deposits. | NO |
| Iron | 10/27/03 | ppm | SMCL 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.45 | N/A | NO |
| Sodium | 1/17/06 | ppm | - | - | 21 | N/A | N/A |
| Barium | 1/17/06 | ppm | 2.0 | 2.0 | .18 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits | NO |
| Chloroform | 10/27/03 | ppb | 80.0 | - | 0.5 | N/A | NO |
| Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate | 10/27/03 | ppb | 6.0 | 0 | 0.3 | Discharge from rubber & chemical factories | NO |
| Gross Beta | 10/31/02 | pCi/L | 50.0 | 0 | 5.0 | Decay of natural and man made products | NO |
| Gross Alpha | 10/31/02 | pCi/L | 15.0 | 0 | 1.0 | Erosion of natural products | NO |

SYSTEM TESTS

| Substance | Date Tested | Unit | MCL | MCLG | Level Detected | Possible Sources | Violation |
|-----------------------|-------------|------|----------|------|----------------|--|-----------|
| Total Trihalomethanes | 9/25/08 | ppb | 80 | 0 | 3.01 | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection | NO |
| Copper | 12/31/04 | ppm | AL = 1.3 | 1.3 | .24 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems | NO |
| Haloacetic Acids | 9/25/08 | ppb | 60 | --- | .57 | By-product of drinking water disinfection | No |
| Nitrate | 1/28/08p | ppm | 10 | 10 | 1 | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage erosion of natural deposits | No |

OTHER CONTAMINANTS: There are many more contaminants that the Town must test for in their water supply. Only those detected are shown in the Table above. If you want a complete list of contaminants that the Town does testing for but has not detected (ND), please contact the Town Hall staff at the phone numbers at the end of this report.

ABOUT LEAD & COPPER: The lead and copper results are reported from tests taken within customer's dwellings. There is no lead and copper in the raw water.

ABOUT ARSENIC: While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it may contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS: As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected. The EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

BROWN WATER: The water supply aquifers in this region contain small amounts of iron which can build up in the distribution pipes and occasionally end up at the customers tap in the form of very brownish or rust appearing water. The Town is continuing efforts to improve the operation of its system through the addition of chemicals and system flushing to reduce the occurrences of brown water. Anyone experiencing brown water that soils clothing can obtain from Town Hall at no cost a cleaning product that can remove iron related stains. Iron in the Town's water supply does not pose any health risk.

REQUIRED ADDITIONAL HEALTH INFORMATION

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes limits on the amount of certain contaminants in water provide by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- (A) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- (B) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- (C) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

- (D) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- (E) Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations, which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than is the general population. Immune-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* are available from the Safe drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

FINAL NOTE: The Town of North Beach appreciates the opportunity to provide its water system customers with clean and quality water this past year. Mayor Michael Bojokles wants everyone to know that Town staff works very hard to provide safe and dependable water to every tap and that all customers should help protect our water sources and use it in a wise and efficient manner. Since October of 2007, the Town's water system has been managed by Mr. Don Bowen. He is certified as a superintendent by the State to operate the water system as the System Superintendent.

Questions about the Town's water supply and system can be directed to Town staff located in Town Hall. Please call them at (410) 257-9618 or (301) 855-6681 or send written questions to Town of North Beach, P.O. Box 99, North Beach, Maryland 20714. The Town Council meets on the first and second Thursday of every month beginning at 7:00 PM at the community Center building located at the 4th St. Dayton Ave. intersection and welcomes your comments or questions about the water system at their meetings.